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VOLUME 1 HAMILTON AND KIRKLAND COLLEGES, CLINTON, NEW YORK OCTOBER 2, 1970 NUMBER 3

A Meeting in the Chapel Last May

Campus to Redefine StrikeCommitteeRole

BY BOBB HANSMANN

On Tuesday night in the Chapel there will be a meeting of the Hamilton-Kirkland community to redefine the function of the Strike Committee. The meeting will determine the direction and organization of student political involvement.

Dave London '71, co-chairman of the Hamilton-Kirkland Strike Committee, described the main objective of the Strike Committee for the coming year. "The primary aim of the Strike Committee is to become a clearinghouse for political activity on the campus."

In May a three point program of objectives was drawn up by the Committee and ratified by the student body: the end of the war in South-East Asia; the end of campus complicity with respect to military research; the end of the repression of political prisoners. The Tuesday night meeting will sound out any changes in this platform.

The Strike lost two members over the summer. Nomination and election of two new members (preferably freshmen) will take place Tuesday night.

Tuesday night will decide the nature and extent of Hamilton and Kirkland support of local and state candidates. London expressed the hope that the emphasis on individual effort, as in May, will be replaced with the collected efforts of the Hamilton-Kirkland community.

Free School Plans Courses; Arts, Skills to be Stressed

BY BRUCE WILLIAMS

The Free School of Clinton will begin its second year this fall with high hopes for an increase in projects and student interest.

Seventy-five students signed up for the Free School during Activities Night, according to Steve Weisman '73, who co-founded the School last year with Stu Kestenbaum '73.

As was the case last year, the Free School for 1970-71 will offer courses that are not otherwise available on the Hill. As Kestenbaum put it, the school is a place where "people come together for the sake of learning and get away from the typical academic structure."

Each class is run according to the desires of the group and the instructor, usually a student. The instructor is there principally to provide direction. According to Weisman, "The administration doesn't really exist after the first class meeting."

Courses will be listed in a catalogue to be distributed in early October. The actual classes will probably begin in the early part of November.

A course will be continued as long as there is interest in it. Last year there was a falling off of interest out of twenty-five courses that met at the beginning, only five or six continued.

Weisman emphasized that getting the community involved was a major goal, and noted that "This is not just another Hamilton Club."

To attain this end, a bulletin board will probably be set up in Clinton to keep people advised of the school's activities. An effort is being made to bring the schools and churches of Clinton into the Free School.

Kestenbaum said that, based on last year's experience, the courses will be oriented towards the arts rather than strictly academic subjects. Among courses already planned are pottery, women's liberation, leather craft, photography and cinema.

Other possibilities are remedial and job-oriented courses, such as typing and mechanics, Kestenbaum said. He also noted that students had displayed some interest in securing guest lectures and said the school was investigating such possibilities.

Weisman's and Kestenbaum's idea for the school originated from a radio interview with an organizer of a Free School in Palo Alto, California and also from the Pendle Hill Quaker Study Center, an intellectual commune.

The Free School is applying for funds from the Kirkland Student Activity Fund and the Student Senate. It is also hoped that a benefit for the Free School will be held in the Coffee House. If a shortage of funds does occur, students may have to pay for their own supplies.

The Free School Office is located in McIntosh Dorm and anyone interested in helping should contact Stu Kestenbaum, Steve Weisman, or Betsy Hume.

The Free School's Founding Fathers

Winter Study Offers Varied Program, Foreign, Independent ,Exchange Study

The Winter Study Program, designed to serve intellectual and cultural interests not commonly served in regular courses, will run from January 4 through 26, 1971.

Approximately fifty projects will be offered at Hamilton. Five programs will take place in Europe; students can take exchange courses at Colgate, Kirkland, Lincoln, Skidmore, or Wells.

Students may also design for themselves independent projects, subject to approval by a faculty sponsor, the student's advisor, and the Winter Study Committee. Such projects will bear more scrutiny than last year as the Winter Study Committee was dubious about independent projects which were under no close supervision. The option to design such projects, however, remains open.

Projects to be offered in the Old World include The London Theater (Mr. Barrett), Intensive Training in German; The German Theater (Mr. Colby), Greek History and Archaeology (Mr. Cunningham), and The French Cinema in Paris (Mr. Moraud). Any of these five projects will cost about $500. At the present time, the College is considering reimbursing tuition to students paying extra.

"There is no money available for scholarship aid," Dean Winton Tolles added. "In many ways, this is to be regretted, and the hope is such money will be available in the future."

There will be one visiting lecturer on the Hill this January. Mr. Edwin Tetlow, a British foreign correspondent in the U.S., will teach a project called "World News Media in Action."

Following the meeting of the Winter Study Committee and the Committee on Academic Policy on October 6, the projects on this campus and those to be offered at the exchange schools will be announced.

New projects suggested although not yet approved for this campus include Experimental Morphology, Modern British and American Drama, Outer Dimensions of Consciousness, and Pacifism and the Just War.

HONOR CODE AMENDMENT

At present, the Honor Court is limited in the types of penalties that it can recommend for upperclassmen who are convicted of fraud. Article 4, Section 2 reads: "In the case of conviction by the committee (viz. the Honor Court), the penalty (for fraud in examination by a member of the sophomore, junior, or senior class) shall be recommendation to the Faculty of either suspension or expulsion from the College." The members of the Court feel that in order to pass judgment fairly they ought to have more freedom in determining the penalties for convictions.

The committee proposes an amendment to the Honor System Constitution which would make Article 4, Section 2 read: "In the case of conviction by the committee, the penalty (for fraud in an examination by any member of the College) shall be determined under the following regulations:

1. For the first offense the committee may recommend to the Faculty a failure (F or FF) in the course.

2. For the second offense the committee may recommend to the Faculty either suspension or expulsion from the College."

In Addition, Article 6, Section 5, which is concerned with the penalties for fraud in English Composition and Public Speaking, would read: "The penalty for fraud in such exercises shall be determined in the same way as in Article 4, Section 2."

— News Briefs —

TONIGHT IN THE COFFEEHOUSE

Morganmasondowns, a group on the college coffeehouse circuit will be playing in the McEwen Coffeehouse at 9:30 and 11. Morganmasondowns has recorded for Roulette records. The Coffeehouse serves home baked foods, coffee and hot cider. Admission $.50.

TOMORROW IN THE COFFEEHOUSE

The Down City Ramblers, a Kentucky Bluegrass band from Syracuse, will be pickin', stompin', and playin' in the Coffeehouse starting at 9 Saturday evening. The Down City Ramblers won first prize in Hamilton's 1970 Folk Festival and now say that they are "twice as good as we were then." Steve Fensterer '72 will be striking banjo for at least a couple of songs. Admission is $.50.

NOUMENA

Noumena, a completely independent journal devoted to reflection in philosophy, literature, and the arts will soon appear on campus. Non-fiction articles of any length will be printed as often as enough good material can be found to make publication worthwhile. Contributions should be handed directly to the editors, Brian Holly '72 and Doug Patey '72.

GOODELL VOLUNTEERS

Students interested in working for Senator Charles E. Goodell are urged to come to the Science Auditorium this Monday night at 7:00. The Senator, who will be here in about three weeks, hopes to start a canvassing campaign in the area. He also is interested in opening a storefront in Utica if students are willing to lend support. About 35 students have already volunteered. Interested students are urged to contact Steve Baker, Jerry Ryan or Lisa Kaye.

LIBRARY HOURS

Beginning this Monday, the main reading room of the library will be open until two A.M. Sunday to Thursday. This room presently closes at three A.M.. However, not enough students have utilized this later closing hour to warrant its continuation.

MANCHESTER, Eng. Sept. 23 — Owners of the Tatler Theater, now showing a sex film, are seeking the owner of a wheelchair found after the last show.

the SPECTATOR

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
Ronald J. Bruck
Editor in Chief

Letzelter to Leave in June; Cites 'Business' as Cause

John J. Letzelter

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds John J. Letzelter has informed the college that he will not return to his duties here next September.

Mr. Letzelter, who has worked for the college for 17 years, cited as the primary reason for his resignation the development of private business interests in Florida. Presently Mr. Letzelter is in Florida on a two-week leave of absence from Hamilton. While in Florida he is visiting the nursery that he and a partner own and operate.

During this first semester, Mr. Letzelter will help the college draw up a detailed description of the responsibilities and rewards of his job. This prospectus will be used to attract and inform future applicants for the post.

Not until the first of the year, however, will the college actively begin the search for Mr. Letzelter's replacement.

An employee of the Maintenance Department said of Mr. Letzelter's upcoming resignation, "I knew J. J. (John J. Letzelter) would leave this way. No huff of controversy. Old J. J.'s a real stickler, a real stickler."

Kirkland '72: Half Here, Half There

Eighty-nine of the original 168 members of Kirkland's Charter Class, the class of '72, are on campus this semester. Fifty-six of the students who are off-campus, however, are on one year leaves only.

Twenty-six of these 56 students are studying abroad in France, England, Ireland, Spain, Yugoslavia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Israel, or Tanzania. They are studying at foreign universities, or under American colleges' programs at foreign universities.

Seventeen students are spending the year within the United States studying at other colleges such as Manhattanville, the New School for Social Research, Princeton, M.I.T., N.Y.U., and others. Two of these seventeen students will be away only for one semester.

Five students are spending the year on jobs or traveling, and eight are indefinite about their plans for this year.

Only twenty-three of the original 168 students have officially withdrawn from the college. The administration knows of twelve who have definitely transferred to other institutions, though there may be more. Amoung the schools Kirkland students have transferred to are Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Jackson, and Sarah Lawrence.

Dean Doris Friedensohn considers 23 a relatively small number of students to have left a college class after two years. She is pleased that so many students have taken advantage of opportunities to study off-campus, and feels they will return "...with a better notion of what they can get out of Kirkland."

Tours of Frats Flop; Frosh Unimpressed

BY ROBERT J. KEREN

Less than half the freshman took part in the fraternity architectual tours last Sunday. This was the first opportunity for the Class of '74 to see the houses and meet the mambers.

Befor the tours, freshmen attended an informational meeting with Associate Dean Hadley S. Depuy. An estimated 75—100 freshmen were present at the Chapel and then proceeded to visit the houses and the new Bundy Complex. A lack of interest was evident since few freshmen took part and few went on to visit all the houses.

A crossection of the freshman class gave the following responses to the question, "What were your impressions of the architectural tours?'' "Unimpressed with the interior and exterior of the houses," "nice for a day, not for a year," "good for the guys interested in frats," "all right," and an enthusiastic "okay."

Other freshmen were quoted as saying: "The brothers tried to make excuses for the house's interiors" and "We are the frat's prospective dollar sign and they have to cater to us". One felt that "The tour was disorganized and should have been held in two days."

A certain freshman enthusiastic about rushing but not about pledging commented, "I'm not really interested in the fraternities, but I'll let them wine and dine me."

The general impressions of the Bundy Tri-dorm fraternity set-up were rather poor. Such phrases as "sterile", "a glorified Dunham" and "as homey as a Holiday Inn" were used in describing the physical layout.

One freshman summed up his feelings saying, "The Bundy singles look pretty good."

Freshmen felt the tour was interesting and informative, but the lack of participation showed little fraternity enthusiasm in the Class of '74.

Sigma Phi House

Editorials

Honor Court

The Honor Court has proposed an ammendment to its constitution that alters the present set of penalties the Honor Court can recommend. The ammendment concerns penalties for fraud in examination by an upperclassman, and fraud in English Composition and Public Speaking.

It is unfortunate that the Honor Court, in its evaluation of its constitution, did not see fit to drop the penalty of expulsion. Although suspension will be the appropriate penalty in some cases, we can hardly agree that the penalty of expulsion should remain as one of the alternatives.

Expulsion is simply outdated. A student expelled from college may not only never re-apply for admission to that college, but his chances of attending another institution are slim. Such a penalty seems hardly commensurate with the highest form of academic fraud.

That fellow students could so categorically deny their faith in the ability of another student to perform successfully at a later date is tragic.

It could be argued that expulsion is rarely used as a penalty. In fact, expulsion has not been applied in the last five years.

But the mere presence of this penalty among the options available to the Honor Court may well account for students' disrespect for and unwillingness to enforce The Honor System. It is time we stop undermining the success of what should rightly be considered a privilege by every student.

The *Spectator* urges that the Honor Court reconsider their ammendment once more before calling a student referendum.

Apology

Because of the important function a newspaper serves in a community, it is mandatory that any position it takes be based on facts which are definitively proven.

Last week's editorial concerning Kirkland's assembly erred significantly in the facts it presented, and therefore in the position it expounded. Faculty only has the final say in matters regarding curricula, not all matters as we had stated last week.

This was a completely unintentional and regrettable mistake. Unfortunately, we cannot go back and change what we have done. We can and do, however, appologize to the entire community, and promise to always try to retain our level of professionalism in the future.

Barbara Stein

Grievances

A couple of things are bothering us.

Once again the Chapel time is five minutes behind the rest of the world. And now that they've cut out the bell at ten before the hour, professors don't know when to end their boring lectures.

One final suggestion to J. J. Letzelter and his captains. Either clean the filthy fountain up or bury it. A person could catch hepatitis from that torpid sea of mulch. It looks like the swimming pool at the Holiday Inn in Utica.

Letters

Chapel Board

To the Editor:

About three years ago, a group of freshmen meeting with their Dunham advisor were assured that for the next four years of their collegiate life, they would be "damn isolated" from the rest of the world. Those freshmen, now seniors, find today that they are not isolated from events which go on beyond the confines of their little community. The arrival of Kirkland and the enthusiastic participation of Hamilton in last year's nation-wide effort against the Asian War are the most obvious events one can point to to prove this loss of isolation. The fullness of Hamilton's involvement with the rest of the world is, however, best exemplified by neither of these events, but rather by the great increase in the number of people from Hamilton and Kirkland who work as volunteers in a variety of programs in the Utica area.

The eight different volunteer service organizations which now exist in the Hamilton-Kirkland community have the potential for doing more than ever for people in the Utica area, but with this increase in potential has come the need for increased help from the Hamilton-Kirkland community if this potential is to be realized. These eight organization, the Utica Tutorial program, the House of Good Sheperd program, the Children's Hospital program, the Rome State School for the Mentallv Retarded program, the Marcy State program, the Gillmore Village program, the St. Elizabeth's Hospital program and the Potter School program work with the physically, mentally, and socially disadvantaged in recreational and educational activities. Thought there are now many volunteers in the programs, these programs are now facing the possibility of serious limitations because of a lack of both transportation facilities and funds.

All the volunteer service organizations are funded by the Chapel Board with money collected in the Annual Fund Drive. As response to last year's drive was generally poor there is a shortage of funds for these organizations. Though present transportation facilities for these organizations must be provided by the groups themselves, some college vehicles may now be used by these organizations when the vehicles are available. However, the Chapel Board and the Hamilton and Kirkland administration are studying the possibilties of a more effective solution for this problem.

Anyone who would like to help in any stage of the volunteer service efforts is encouraged to contact Mr. Wertz in the Bristol Center or myself through campus mail.

Sincerely,
Bill Wright
for the Chapel Board

Movie Review

To the Editor:

Because Hamilton and Kirkland Colleges are institutions where intellectual endeavors are not uncommon and remain somewhat desirable, one would expect the schools' newspaper, acting as a vehicle for student thought, to be concerned somewhat with a scholarly attempt at analysis and criticism. Unfortunately, this is not the case with at least the film criticism, as exemplified by the article written by Mark Richard, printed in the September 25th edition of the *Spectator*, headlined: "Verdict on Nichol's *Catch-22*: Flick is Fine but Book is Better."

The newspaper-reading movie-goer has a syndicated Judith Crist to referr to when he wants a brief, subjective and occasionally cryptic judgement (verdict) on a film. Crist writes her column less for a budding Truffaut and a member of the McLuhan generation than for a Charlie Brown (Saturday night with that red-haired girl). If it is *the Spectator's* intention to provide Charlie Brown with activities for Saturday nights, so be it; my criticism of the article will be irrelevant. If, however, the intention of *the Spectator* in including Richard's criticism in the paper was to provide the Hamilton-Kirkland community with meaningful and responsible criticism/analysis of the film "Catch-22" both the paper and the article fell short of this goal.

Obviously, if a film is made from a well-known book or poem, the film is going to be compared with the original expression of the idea. Because the comparison of the film with the book is inevitable, this does not mean that this should be the sole basis on which a "Critic" comments. The idea of the film was not to exactly reproduce in easy-to-digest-in-two-hours form the novel "Catch-22" but to be Mike Nichols' *et al*'s interpretation of what Heller had to say, and the filmmakers' translation of a lyric style and rythmn into a viable audio-visual form.

Each medium possesses some qualities which are characteristic of the medium and which must be included in any responsible analysis of the creation in question as well as in the comparison of different executions of the same idea. The article comments that..."It is incredible how precise Nichols has kept the tone of the novel..." and describes the phenomenon in terms of the progression of the humor. The article never mentions Buck Henry, who adapted Heller's novel into a screenplay, or the cinematographer (who is he, anyway?) who adapted the screenplay into photography, OR the editor (who?) who determined the impact of the photography and who possesses the power to misrepresent any idea which is to be conveyed by visual means (how?).

The critic declares that "Nichols is certainly making a bid for the role of the great American Director." and refrains from explaining precisely *how* Nichols is doing this. (Perhaps by going over a multimillion dollar budget...?) Mr. Richard does establish the fact that "the movie is studded with good performances and brilliant scenes," and he names some good performers without describing their performances. He does use one scene to illustrate his description of a number of them as "brilliant" and, indeed, it *is* a brilliant scene, and one well-described by the critic.

However, Richard's criticism of "Catch-22" would not have enlightebed the person who has neither read the book or seen the movie, but who had possessed some curiosity about both.

My intent in writing this letter is not to attack Mr. Richard as the author of the article to which I object, but to express my dissatisfaction with him as a perpetrator of a non-constructive and vague genre of criticism. Furthermore, I wish more people would think about what they are willing to accept in the way of film criticism and more generally in news analysis. At a time when news media is under stress, it is up to every part of the media-accepting public to support and demand the highest quality of news reporting.

Yours truly,
Dana Chenkin '73

Fountain

To the Editor:

I was at your school last week studying the architecture of Hamilton and Kirkland campuses for my Independent Study at Sienna College. I was impressed with the circular fountain in the middle of Hamilton's main quadrangle. Although I found the modernistic style of the Kirkland campus aesthetically pleasing, I think the College should consider the feasibility of building a fountain of its own between McEwen Dining Hall and the Arts Center.

Knowing that Kirkland wants to remain distinct from Hamilton, the new fountain should have the same waffle design as the ceilings in the dormitories. Then, in the winter the students will be able to have gigantic ice cubes. I noticed that many Kirkland girls spend warm afternoons studying around the fountain at Hamilton. With the additional fountain, much of the overcrowding on the main quad of Hamilton could be eliminated.

Khant Green

Indian Grievances Erupt at Medicine Creek

Wash. – (CPS) – While even President Nixon, Vice President Agnew, and many other government figures are telling us how our Native American population is the most oppressed of all minorities in the country, the word hasn't made it to the state of Washington.

Early this month, the latest episode in the battle between the white man and the Indian was enacted along Medicine Creek, a fishing site of the Puyallup Indian tribe. The occurance hearkens back to the days of Custer.

Tacoma city police and officials of the Washington State Fisheries Department staged an early morning raid on the fishing site Sept. 9. CS tear gas was thrown into the Indian encampment along the creek, and sixty people were arrested, twenty on felonies, including white supporters and ACLU lawyers.

The Puyallup's have been camped on a few acres of land bordering the Puyallup river in Tacoma county since early August. When they first moved onto the land they announced their intention to fish. After the camp was twice attacked by the police, with several people arrested each time, they decided to defend their camp with guns.

On the morning of Sept. 9, the police, armed with shotguns and rifles, surrounded the camp and ordered the occupants to disperse. The Indians replied through their own bullhorn that the police were tresspassing, and that if anyone attempted to remove their fishing nets, they would be fired upon.

When a state fisheries boat proceded to move on one of the nets, four warning shots were fired over the bow of the boat. The police then lobbed in the gas and began to sweep the encampment. A firebomb, thrown by one of the tribe, landed on a railroad trestle spanning the river, temporarily delaying a group of club-wielding fishery officials who were trying to cross.

After the battle had ended, according to police reports, the police confiscated the fishing nets and a "truckload" of guns.

The Indians of the Pacific Northwest have a long history of such occurances. Before 1850, the Puget Sound area was home to approximately 6,000 Indians from several different tribes, and less than 500 whites. The Oregon Donation Land Act of 1850 brought in the first big wave of white homesteaders, and, since they usually settled without regard to Indian claims, it also brought the first armed conflicts. In one notable engagement, which even the US Army was moved to declare a massacre, the Oregon Mounted Volunteers, a vigilante group, scalped 40 Modoc Indians.

Washington became a US territory in 1853 (without consultation with the Indian tribes who still held most of the land). Within a year the territorial governor of Washington signed treaties with most of the Indian tribes, taking away from them over 100,000 square miles of territory.

On Dec. 26, 1854, the Puyallup and Nisqually tribes signed the treaty of Medicine Creek, ceding 2,240,000 acres to the government for $32,500 to be paid over a 20-year period. While accepting the government's offer of just over a penny an acre, the Indians did insist on one thing – the protection of their fishing rights. Article III of the treaty, without making reference to reservation boundaries, granted to the Puyallups "the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed grounds and stations."

The Puyallups insisted on their fishing rights for two reasons. The first was economic: traditionally, 80 to 90 percent of the Puget Sound tribes diet consisted of salmon in one form or another. The second reason was even more basic. Tribal (and hence individual) identity was based on the common tribal activity, which for the Puyallups was fishing. The wealth, well-being, culture and heritage of the tribe was linked to the taking of salmon from the "usual and accustomed grounds and stations."

The next 100 years brought the erosion of the remaining Indian rights and land. In 1873, President Grant gave the Northern Pacific Railroad permission to build branch lines on Puyallup property. The Dawes Act, passed in 1887, transformed ownership of Indian land from tribal to individual status. In time, this move brought what was left of Indian property into white acquisition. Today, 35 acres of Puyallup fish at all usual and accustomed grounds and stations."

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Having taken just about everything else from the Indians, the federal government has been protective of their fishing rights in this century. Repeated federal court decisions have favored these rights.

The state government, however, under pressure from commercial fishermen, has ignored federal treaties and Supreme Court decisions which permit the Indians to fish without being subject to regulations and fees. Since the mid-1950s, the state has made a determined effort to stop the Indians from fishing on the Puyallup river. In the past decade, many instances like the Sept. 9 battle have been staged, and many more Indians have been arrested for violating state fishing regulations.

The State Department of Fisheries maintains that the Indians in the Puget Sound area have been assimilated, and their culture non-existent, so that they are not entitled to any "special privileges." A 1964 Pierce County Superior Court decision stated flatly that there was "no Puyallup tribe which succeeds the signers of the Medicine Creek treaty." A later decision by the Washington State supreme court did concede the existence of the tribe, but still denied it fishing rights.

The state claims to be acting in the interests of conserving the salmon run. Salmon populations in the Puget Sound have been on the decline for the past 50 years. Yet most of the zoologists in the area believe that the responsibility lies with the building of federal dams with either no fish ladders, or inadequate ones. Logging operations, industrial pollutants, and more sophisticated electronic fishing equipment employed by Russian and Japanese fishing fleets share the blame as well.

The Indians claim to take approximately 10 percent of the salmon caught annually in the Puget Sound area, and say that commercial and sport fishermen are bringing in the rest.

The state fishing authorities say they will continue to crack down on illegal Indian fishing practices – the nets used by most tribes have smaller holes than state regulations allow – and to collect fees. The Puyallups plan to stay at Medicine Creek and defend the grounds they fish on. They are saying that the armed camp on the creek is just the beginning.

Six Start Legal Action Against N. Mexico Guardsmen

(CPS) – Six persons who say they were bayonetted by National Guardsmen last May 8 on the campus of the University of New Mexico are suing state and National Guard officials for more than $1 million.

Defendents in the suit, who have filed a motion to dismiss the claims, are New Mexico Governor David Cargo, State Adjutant General John Jolly, State Police Chief Martin Vigil, and several officers and members of the New Mexico National Guard. A hearing on the motion to dismiss is not expected until sometime in October.

The plaintiffs are part of a group of a dozen or more persons treated for stab wounds in Alburquerque hospitals the evening of May 8 after National Guard members maneuvered about the campus with unsheather bayonets. The motion for dismissal says injuries inflicted by Guardsmen, if there were any, "were provoked by plaintiffs who assumed the risk of such injuries."

A number of the wounds were inflicted from the rear. The most seriously injured was John Dressman, a Santa Fe school teacher who received a deep stab in the back of the thigh. He still has trouble walking.

The motion for dismissal holds that none of the defendants ordered the stabbing, and are therefore not responsible. The Guardsmen were merely assisting the State Police, and are not responsible, the motion holds. A hearing on the motion to dismiss is expected in October.

Some modern Japanese families own as many as 18 electric fans.

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Report on Student Life

From the Trustee Ad Hoc Committee

Below is a progress report from the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Student Life. The history, purpose, and composition of the Committee are explained in the Foreward of the attached report.

Foreward

The questions which the Committee is considering are of great importance for the educational, social, and financial future of Hamilton. The Committee is giving wide distribution to this progress report so that its final recommendations will have the benefit of the reactions and suggestions of all interested persons connected with Hamilton.

In December, 1968, the Faculty of Hamilton College submitted to the Trustees a "Report on the Workings of the Fraternity System." This report, prepared by the Faculty Committee on Student Activities, was the result of fourteen months of study of the subject. The report was critical of the undergraduate social and residential system in general, and of the fraternities in particular. The Faculty requested that the "Board form an *ad hoc* committee consisting of Trustees, Faculty, alumni, staff and students for the purpose of exploring the issues raised in the report."

At the Trustees' meeting held in New York on January 25, 1969, the Board, by resolution, empowered the Chairman of the Board and the President of the College to appoint a committee to "explore the issues raised by the [Faculty] report ... and make recommendations for a new or improved undergraduate social and residential system for the College...." Consequently, in March of 1969, such an *ad hoc* committee was appointed.

The Committee consists of seven Trustees (Mr. Bingham was appointed Ghairman), three Faculty members (elected by the Faculty), three alumni (appointed by the Alumni Council), three students (appointed by the President of the Student Senate), and two *ex-officio* members, the President and the Associate Dean.

The Committee's mandate was not restricted to questions involving fraternities, but extended to the social and residential life of the entire undergraduate body.

The Committee's organizational meeting was held on the Hill on April 17, 1969, at which time, objectives and procedures were discussed. During the meeting, the Committee was joined by a number of undergraduates for a discussion centered around the freshman year at Hamilton College.

The second meeting was held at the College on October 9, 1969. The purpose of this meeting was described as "fact finding about the student views, the spirit, and the value of fraternities as they exist today." Joining the Committee for this meeting were representatives of the alumni and students from all the fraternities at Hamilton.

The next day the Committee met again to evaluate the discussion of the day before and to make plans for the future. The Committee decided to appoint a subcommittee to prepare a statement on the goals upon which future social and residential patterns should be based. The Committee thought that once such a statement was adopted, it would be of considerable help in pointing directions and establishing guidelines. Invitations were extended to all members of the Faculty and Student Body through memoranda, announcements in the student assembly, and the *Spectator* to express their views, either singly or in groups, and to encourage comment, either written or oral, on the goals and objectives of residential and social life. See Appendix I. On October 31, 1969, the Chairman met with Faculty, student and staff members of the Committee at the College to discuss the subcommittee report, to talk with a number of selected non-fraternity students, to take a walking tour of the fraternities and residence halls, and to talk informally with undergraduates.

The Committee met in New York City on January 31, 1970, to consider the report of the subcommittee on goals of residential and social life, and to review the results of a study done by the Assistant to the President on the present financial condition of the fraternities.

On February 26 and 27, 1970, the Chairman joined the three Faculty members and one of the student members in visits to Middlebury and Williams Colleges. (An alumni member planned to make the trip but was unable to do so.) At both Colleges the residential, social and dining facilties were inspected, and discussions were held with students, Faculty and Deans.

The Chairman visited the campus on March 19 and 20, 1970, to talk with various members of the administration, to meet with the student, Faculty, and staff members of the Committee, and to meet informally over coffee with students in the Bristol Campus Center snack bar during the popular hour, and to lunch at the Hall of Commons with two students.

The Committee met again in informal session on the campus on April 18, following the Spring meeting of the Board of Trustees. Present were the Chairman and three other trustees, three Faculty, three students, the President and the Associate Dean. Discussion of a Progress Report was the sole order of business.

The Progress Report which follows is a result of the latest meeting on May 29, which the Chairman and three trustees, one alumnus, three Faculty, one student, the President and the Associate Dean attended. Those present believed that our work had proceeded to the point where the Committee could circulate a Progress Report to the Trustees, the alumni, the Faculty, and the students, to inform them of the Committee's activities, and to elicit comments and suggestions.

Please address your comments to Dean Hadley S. DePuy.

Student Life Today

Significant numbers of both Faculty and students believe that the present social-residential system is not equal to the College's otherwise high standards. To some extent the dissatisfaction is with facilities that are considered inadequate, most notably Commons Dining Hall and Dunham Dormitory. Dining is an important social function, where one can meet with a small group of congenial people to enjoy good food served in pleasant surroundings. It is generally agreed that Commons is not a pleasant place in which to dine and that the food provided there is not served in an appetizing manner. Dunham Dormitory ahs been successfully modified in recent years to reduce the noise level, but students still do not have the privacy they want (all students in Dunham are housed in groups of four in three-room suites). Dunham's three public lounges are also not what students desire for their informal "social activities."

Much of the current dissatisfaction, however, is not simply with inadequate facilities. It is traceable, rather, to what might best be termed a lack of alternatives. Although Hamilton seeks to attract students who are diverse in both background and interests, many students and Faculty believe that the social-residential system does not reflect and support such diversity. Stated somewhat badly, the present system does not provide students with any real alternative to fraternity membership. The College is, although in a very different sense than once was the case, a fraternity college.

At Hamilton today, a student has some assurance of access to good food, a desirable room, and social facilities only if he joins a fraternity. Independents eat in College dining facilities which are considered inferior to fraternity dining rooms. They live in College dormitories, as do many fraternity members, but they cannot realistically expect to have the more desirable rooms. Fraternities tend to monopolize the more desirable rooms because the College recognizes "squatter's rights," in other words, a student living in a particular room has first choice for that room in succeeding years. By the judicious placement of fraternity members in various natural clusters of rooms, fraternities have effectively insured that these rooms remain in the hands of their members year after year.

The Independent has no institutionally recognized social position at Hamilton. Four or five years ago when there were very few Independents, their social position was characterized as "the twelfth fraternity — occupying the last status rung." Presently, however, a great many more men are Independents, 22% of the student body, and they constitute a variety of small groups. Hoping for privacy and a social life with a small group of friends, the Independent is constantly frustrated by the lack of conveniently located and regularly available social space. This lack reflects the College's long-standing assumption that fraternities would meet the basic social needs of the student body. In addition, the student government presupposes fraternities as the basic representational units and accommodates little more than an indulgent view of the Independent. Most of the recommendations in Part III of this report are intended as responses to this situation.

It should also be noted that a majority of the Faculty and a significant number of students are dissatisfied with the present social-residential system because it is dominated by fraternities which they believe are to a degree antithetical to the educational purposes of the College. On the other hand, great numbers of students and alumni have found fraternity life at Hamilton most satisfying.

A second aspect of the contemporary scene which must be noted concerns changes in student attitudes and interests. Over the last few years there have been important changes in the concerns of undergraduates. Hamilton students, like those of other colleges, are less interested in campus-centered activities than their predecessors were. Students are not apathetic however; to the contrary, they participate with vigor and dedication in many activities which were not in existence on this or any campus when most Hamilton alumni were in college. These activities, both organized and informal, are directed outwardly to the community. Today's students, including freshmen, are concerned with various problems of the community such as disadvantaged children, the War in Indochina, and the environment. Perhaps 30% of the Hamilton student body is actively engaged in service projects off the campus.

House party weekends and fraternity beer bashes are of declining importance in the social life of Hamilton students. Instead, all-college affairs and informal, small parties or gatherings are becoming more frequent and important. These changes result in part from things unique to Hamilton, such as the establishment of Kirkland College. But to a large extent, they reflect much more general developments, which all colleges and universities are experiencing these days, which this report cannot possibly cover.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that fraternities at Hamilton have changed markedly:

1) Most fraternities are no longer tight-knit fraternal organizations. The concept of brotherhood, with its attendant ritual, has largely passed. During the year some fraternities hold a few meetings, many hold none. In most fraternities there is little interest in the affairs of the National.
2) The traditional supervision of

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Committee Notes Change in Fraternity Life

(Continued from previous page)

fraternities by upperclassmen is fast disappearing; most juniors and seniors, recently sophomores also, want to move out of their houses and into College dormitories.

3) Interest in joining fraternities is declining: this year, only 69% of the freshman class pledged fraternities as against an average of 85% for the years 1962-1965.
4) Declining interest in fraternities has contributed to growing financial difficulties for some of them. These financial difficulties have led a few fraternities to increase the number of men living in their houses, in some instances, to levels exceeding what is desirable. There has also been noticeable physical deterioration of some houses.
5) Financial difficulties and the declining importance of fraternal brotherhood have led to an increase in "social members" of fraternities. These are students who, having joined a fraternity and then dropped out, eat and participate in the social activities of another fraternity without actually becoming members.
6) Alumni representatives of our Committee, officers of fraternity alumni groups, and undergraduate officers of fraternity chapters all seem to agree that alumni interest in most fraternities is declining.

Although students no longer seem to be interested in the trappings of fraternities and their groups are very often tightly knit, they still wish to live with a relatively small group of friends. This seems to be universally true even among those students who insist most vehemently upon their independence and privacy. Furthermore, students desire to change their associations during college years as their interests change. The optimum size of the group varies from four to forty.

Suggestions

The Committee has reached two rather general conclusions. First, an improved social-residential system is one of the most pressing needs of the College. Secondly, a new system should be a pluralistic one, that is, one that offers a variety of options in housing, dining and social facilities. Stated another way, the Committee believes that there must be real alternatives to fraternities.

In arriving at these general conclusions and the more specific conclusions and recommendations below, the Committee has made the following assumptions:

1) Hamilton will continue to be a small, residential, liberal arts college for men.
2) The total population of Hamilton and Kirkland Colleges by 1975 will be 1,600. Of these, Hamilton will have 1,000 students; Kirkland, 600.
3) The social-residential system justifies itself primarily as an important auxiliary to the academic program. It should encourage the growth of the individual and contribute to the spirit and quality of the community. It should encourage rather than discourage natural friendships and associations. It must, at the same time, satisfy the social needs of both the individual student and the community.
4) No social-residential system is vital without active student support. The social-residential system must, therefore, satisfy the legitimate desires of as many students as possible.
5) The Trustees of the College, within the limits suggested above, have final responsibility for the social-residential system. Students of the College, also within the limits suggested above, ought to assume the primary responsibility for its operation and governance.
6) Alterations in the social-residential system must be made within limits imposed by the physical and financial resources of the College.
7) The College has a responsibility to see that students are housed in safe, sanitary buildings; are provided with well-prepared food; and are given the opportunity and facilities to develop a satisfying social life. It cannot permit living arrangements (e.g., Dunham Dormitory) that cause prolonged stress and distractions.

The Committee has reached several specific conclusions regarding existing housing and dining facilities. It is clear that if a new social-residential system is to have any chance of becoming a reality, the College must improve the quality of the food and the environment in its dining halls and must remodel certain dormitory facilities. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that *at its earliest convenience* the College:

1) contract with a food management consultant to evaluate its dining operations. Given his recommendations and those of any other experts it may be necessary to engage, the College should take whatever steps are necessary to make Commons and the food service there more appealing and attractive.
2) remodel Dunham Dormitory to reduce crowding and to provide a more congenial environment for both academic and social activities. In remodeling, it would be desirable to provide some single rooms and to cluster small groups of rooms around individual lounges. After the building is renovated, the question of whether it should remain a freshman dormitory should be given serious consideration.
3) remodel other dormitories so as to enable them to accomodate a variety of student life styles. Again, it would be desirable to provide some single rooms and to cluster small groups of rooms around individual lounges. Kitchen facilities should be readily available to at least some of the small groups.

As noted earlier, the Committee was formed as the result of a recommendation contained in a "Report on the Workings of the Fraternity System" prepared by the Faculty Committee on Student Activities and submitted by the Faculty as a whole to the Trustees in December, 1968. The Committee on Student Life has considered the issues raised by the Faculty Committee's Report as well as other questions relating to fraternities and fraternity owned properties. Indeed, some of the most difficult questions with which the Committee dealt concerned fraternities and their properties. These questions were difficult to deal with in part because opinions, both for and against fraternities, tend to be very strongly held. Perhaps more important has been the dramatic change in the role and importance of fraternities at Hamilton (as elsewhere) in the last few years. One thing that the Committee did find helpful in its deliberations was to distinguish between fraternities and the properties they owned. Having considered questions relating to fraternities and their property, the Committee concluded that:

1) fraternities owning residential houses should be allowed to continue as an option in the new social-residential system. Such organizations satisfy the legitimate desires of some students, and to abolish them would be unecessarily disruptive and would require a substantial financial outlay by the College which the members of our Committee believe would be unwise if not impossible.

2) should the College determine that a fraternity does not have responsible leadership; or that it practices racial or religious discrimination; or that it does not operate its house in accordance with new College standards of health, safety and maintenance; or that its membership participates in dangerous or illegal activities; or that they subscribe to a code of conduct antithetical to the academic purposes of the College; the College will take steps to rectify the situation. Should these steps prove unsuccessful, the College will declare the fraternity's house unacceptable as a student residence.
3) if a fraternity, for financial or other reasons, is no longer able to maintain its house, the College should encourage it to transfer title to such property to the College. The College would thereafter manage and operate such property as a College facility. Rooms in such a facility will be allocated as in all other College dormitories.
4) the College not provide financial aid, either directly or indirectly, to fraternities owning residential houses.
5) the number of students residing in fraternity owned houses should be reduced to the optimum capacity of the various houses.

At present, fraternity members have first choice for rooms in fraternity owned properties and also compete as equals with non-fraternity men for rooms in College owned facilities. This arrangement, in the Committee's opinion, provides an undeisrably favorable bias in favor of fraternity membership. To create a real alternative to fraternity membership, the Committee recommends that non-fraternity members be givern preference in the allocation of rooms in College dormitories. Students who so desire should be allowed to apply for clusters of rooms accommodating small groups of students.

Additional facilities for approximately 100-150 students will be required by 1975 given an anticipated enrollment of 1,000 students and the recommended reductions in the number of students living in Dunham Dormitory and fraternity owned properties. In contemplating these facilities, the Committee recommends that the College seriously consider constructing facilities which would further increase students' options. Such options as individual apartments and structures that would facilitate cooperative housing arrangements should be fully explored.

The Committee concluded, finally, that when the student population of Hamilton and Kirkland reaches 1,600, both the snack bar and the mailroom — and perhaps the bookstore — in the Bristol Campus Center will be inadequate. The College should now be making plans to expand or supplement these facilities.

The Trustee *Ad Hoc* Committee on Student Life
Howard M. Bingham, '25, Chairman
William M. Bristol III, '43
Coleman Burke, '34
J. Martin Carovano
John W. Chandler
Thomas E. Colby III, '42
John D. Crosier, '59
Hadley S. DePuy
William C. Erickson, '39
Mark P. Fish, '70
Edward Gelsthorpe, '42
Hugh R. Jones, '35
Grant Keehn, '21
Sol M. Linowitz, '35
David R. Millar
Patrick T. Neary, '72
John H. Niemeyer, '30
Robert E. Peach, '41
Charles H. Redmond, '45
Bruce S. Weiss, '70

Residential, Student Life

It will have occurred to readers of this document that the work of the Committee on Student Life is by no means completed. We hope, however, that the general assumptions and conclusions set down will meet with the approval of the Committee as a whole. If so, the next steps toward the completion of the Committee assignment should be as follows:

1. To come to a definite conclusion about the freshman year. Are we to continue separating the freshmen from the upperclassmen in our dormitory assignments?
2. To be more specific in our proposals concerning the facilities the College provides for student social-residential life. We need more detailed recommendations for the remodeling of Commons, Dunham, and other dormitories; for any new or expanded facilities that will be required by the increase in the College enrollment; and for fraternity structures that may at some future date become College property.
3. Establish clearer guidelines for the behavior to be maintained by fraternities. Who is to decide when these standards are not being met?
4. Discuss in depth the role of fraternities at Hamilton. In view of the strong negative attitude toward fraternities expressed in the faculty *Report on the Workings of the Fraternity System at Hamilton*, this seems called for.
5. Decide whether there is any way we can, through the facilities we provide, help promote self-government within the dormitories.

Austin Briggs
Thomas E. Colby III,'42

Appendix

At its last meeting the Trustee *Ad Hoc* Committee on Student Life established an *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee to define the goals and objectives of residential and social life at Hamilton College. The Sub-Committee, after thoughtful consideration, submits this report.

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

A. The quality of social-residential life has a direct influence upon the quality of academic life. The social-residential system must, therefore, support the academic function of the college. The college ought not to tolerate a social-residential system which is in any degree antithetical to the academic purpose of the college.

B. The social-residential system is ancillary to the academic program and has the same justification. The social-residential system should, therefore, encourage the growth of the individual and contribute to the well-being of the community. The system should encourage rather than discourage natural friendships and associations. The system must at the same time satisfy the contemporary social needs of both the

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Subcommittee Submits Report On Residential and Social Life

(Continued from previous page)

individual student and the community.

C. No social-residential system is viable without active student support. The social-residential system must, therefore, satisfy the legitimate desires of as many students as possible.

D. The Trustees of the college, within the limits suggested above, have final responsibility for the social-residential system. Students of the college, also within the limits suggested above, ought to assume primary responsibility for its operation and governance.

E. Alterations in the social-residential system must be made within limits imposed by the physical and financial resources of the college.

CONSIDERATIONS

A. It is widely believed that the college does not now have a social-residential system equal to its otherwise high standards. A majority of the faculty clearly believes that the present system is to a degree antithetical to the academic purpose of the college. Students agree, not necessarily for the same reason, that the present system is inadequate.

B. Most faculty and students believe that the social-residential system should not impose artificial barriers between social and academic life, but rather, it should integrate social and academic life wherever and whenever possible.

C. Hamilton College seeks to attract students who are diverse in terms of background and interests. The social-residential system should reflect and support the diversity by encouraging the maximum freedom of choice in associations, organizations, and living patterns.

D. Most students want to associate with a relatively small peer group. This seems to be universally true, even among those students who insist most vehemently upon their independence and privacy. The size of the peer group varies, anywhere from four to forty. The degree of association also varies, from the most formal to the most caual commitment. An increasing number of students wants to change their association from time to time. The social-residential system should be flexible enough to allow peer groups to develop and, on occasion, to disappear naturally.

E. Most faculty and students believe that the social-residential system should integrate the four classes.

F. The Sub-Committee believes that the physical resources of the college lend themselves to a more flexible social-residential system.

G. The character of student living and dining facilities has an obvious, direct impact on the quality of student life; also, it profoundly affects social patterns which are an inseparable part of the academic climate. A student requires more than minimum shelter and feeding arrangements. Barren facilities produce barren results. The college must provide living and dining facilities which make the maximum possible contribution to student social and academic life, facilities which will make life endurable for many students, and make it interesting for the rest.

H. Student comment on the freshman year and on fraternity membership versus independence invariably returns to the same point: fraternity food is better than Commons food. The assertion cannot be dismissed as a mere schoolboy gripe. Nor should we assume that the issue is simply one of diet, though there seems little doubt that Commons fare could be more varied and appetizing. It must be recognized that the primary social gathering place of the day is the dining room. A facility designed to serve approximately 450 students per meal over a 1½- or 2-hour period in one room — whatever the menu — is simply not conducive to civilized dining and conversation. Dining facilities should provide a relatively intimate and unhurried atmosphere, and if dining is to be more than "feeding," some style in the surroundings is absolutely necessary.

I. Student self-government should be encouraged and supported. The social-residential system should be governed by students. Individual residential units should be governed by their own officers. At the same time, the chief governing agency must not be permitted to become nothing more than a loose collection of narrow, self-interested constituencies. Rather, this agency should be organized to represent the student body as a whole, and not any particular group of students.

Austin Briggs
Thomas E. Colby, '42
Mark P. Fish, '70
Jeffrey H. Goldberg, '70
John R. Handelman, '70
Stewart W. Herman, '70
Gregory S. Hoch, '70
David R. Millar
Patrick T. Neary, '72
Bruce S. Weiss, '70
Hadley S. DePuy, Chairman

an observation

The Progress Report from the Committee on Student Life represents eighteen months of research by trustees, administrators, faculty, students and alumni. They have compiled their observations and offered some general suggestions to the College for improving the students' social structure.

Some of these suggestions, such as the renovation of Commons, have already been implemented by the College. In other areas, such as remodeling Dunham, steps will be taken as soon as money is made available.

The Committee has concluded, at this point, that fraternities "should be allowed to continue as an option in the new social-residential system...to abolish them would be unnecessarily disruptive." This statement should dispel the paranoia among the students which was created by the Faculty Report of Fraternities two years ago. The College is not going to abolish fraternities.

The report suggests, if not in word then in tone, that within the next five years, as many as half the fraternities, for financial reasons, will have to close down. The fraternities are the first to admit that inflation has affected them. It is obvious to Seniors that the houses can no longer offer many of the comforts which they enjoyed as pledges their freshman year.

During the past three weeks, it has become apparent that the anticipated schedule for gradual elimination of fraternities may come about sooner than the Committee expects.

The three fraternities moving into the Bundy Quad next month do not expect their chapters to flourish much longer. Gryphon is rewriting its Constitution, changing its status from fraternity to social dormitory.

Last Sunday the smallest compliment of freshmen ever turned out for architectural tours. It is conceivable that regardless of how hard the fraternities rush, some houses will not be able to attract enough freshmen necessary to sustain themselves next year. In addition, two houses have had between seven and twelve members deactivated since the semester began.

The rising costs of inflation have affected each fraternity, especially in the board department. A few fraternities have felt the need to take out loans for several thousand dollars. One fraternity has approached President Babbitt to ask if Kirkland students could be permitted to take eating privileges at the house. The house has already exhausted the possibilities for offering these privileges to additional Hamilton students. One house is about to adopt a policy of non-selective rushing.

To add to the fraternities recruitment problems, the quality of food in the College dining facilities has begun to improve. Not only is it better than the SAGA offerings last year, but it is better than the food at some of the fraternities.

Fraternities simply cannot afford the same advantages they were able to offer three years ago. Hamilton can no longer support eleven fraternities; but as a few close down, the remaining houses should become stronger. At no time should anyone read this elimination process as an indication that fraternities should be abolished.

If the situation ever arises where there are only enough students to support one fraternity, that fraternity must be allowed to remain open. Three years ago less than twenty per cent of the upperclassmen were Independents. They were treated by their fraternity peers as second class students.

Some day less than twenty per cent of the students will be in fraternities. Hopefully their Independent peers will not regard them as second class students.

The day when only twenty per cent of the students join fraternities may not come for several years. One thing, though, is certain. The day when less than fifty per cent of the students belong to fraternities will come about sooner than the Committee has planned.

Ronald J. Bruck

Hamilton Parking Problems: Grout Evaluates Situation

BY ROY SCHECHTER

According to Director of Housing Gilbert J. Grout, the only "apparent" parking shortage on the Hill is created by "confusion, misinformation, and inconsideration."

Grout explained that the loss of thirty spaces at the construction site of the new library has been compensated for by additional spaces in the driveway on the south side of Dunham. These spaces are reserved for faculty use during class hours.

"The real source of the difficulty," said Grout, "is the commuting population." The entire staff and approximately 20% of the faculty commute and require at least 200 parking spaces.

He stated that the problem also results from the distribution of available spaces. Bristol staff members are afforded only six permanent spaces at Bristol, the remaining employees must park at the Root Art Center. Moreover, the faculty in Kirkland Hall must park as far away as the Minor Theater or the Chemistry Building.

Grout said: "If students use these lots during class hours, everything gets messed up. The faculty is inconvenienced, and they're then forced to park in the two lots west of Dunham, and north of the Sage Rink, which are normally reserved for students." The faculty is extended this privilege, but students are not granted reverse privileges to park in faculty lots.

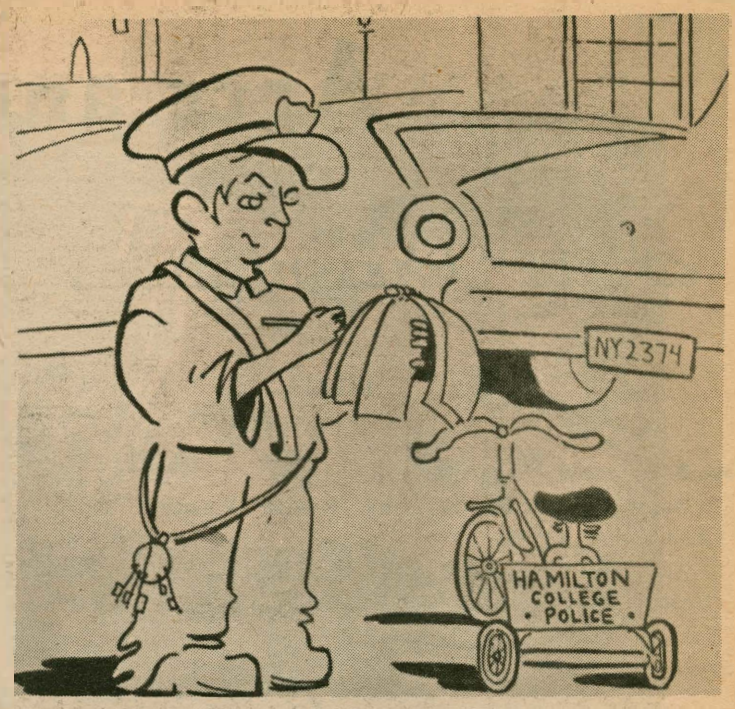
"The students should realize," he continued, "that they may also park on fraternity property, which affords 75 spaces." Grout stated that the other two student lots can hold a total of 180 cars, and since there are less than 200 student cars registered, there should be adequate parking facilities for all cars.

Grout claims, however, that students have not attempted to alleviate the problem by walking instead of driving to their classes. He pointed out that "of course we will make special allowances for people with crutches and things like that. All they have to do is call us and we certainly won't ticket their car."

Grout also remarked that parking shortages are particularly felt during events at the Minor Theater and the Chapel. To remedy this shortage, the trustees are planning to build another parking lot at some, as yet, undetermined location. "The most feasible site appears to be behind the Minor Theater," said Grout.

According to Grout, the Board of Trustees will make a decision on this issue at their fall meeting. Grout also mentioned a plan which would make the entire Main Quadrangle a huge parking lot. This plan, he feels, "has very little chance of being approved."

According to Grout, the campus roads will have to be rerouted upon the completion of the library, 1972. Campus Road, for example, is now totally useless for intercampus travel, since its link between the west and east sides of the Main Quadrangle has been dissolved. In addition, parking facilities will no doubt be relocated, Grout said.



Campus Fuzzzzzzzzz

Cops Cuff Climbers Clambering On Crane

BY BILL LAMBDIN

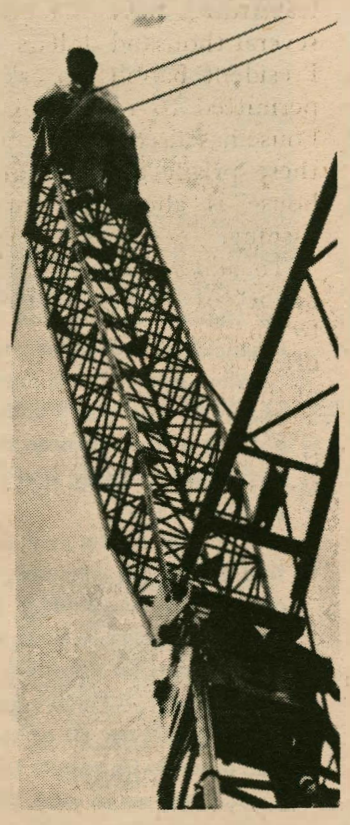
"Our Main Concern is that it's 150 feet in the air-it's dangerous. That's usually all we say about it; we don't like people within the boundaries because it's simply unsafe," said Dick Hansen, Project Supervisor for Daniel O'Connell and Sons, Inc., general contractors for the library construction project.

Hansen spoke in reference to reports received that Hamilton students were climbing the crane located just outside the pit of the library project. The students were reportedly observed by a member of the Hamilton faculty, who informed the campus police. The students were asked to get off the crane, and did. Associate Dean Hadley S. DePuy confirmed that no further disciplinary action was being planned.

Hansen reported that no damage had been done to the crane.

Climbing towers on the Hill is not unique to the construction site; many a Hamilton man has scaled the WRUN–FM antenna tower located just west of the third hole of the golf course. The Chemestry Building is also a popular locale for practice by imitation Sherpas.

One "wit" has analyzed the situation and decided that students are climbing the crane "because it's there". Others feel that Hamilton men are being undeservedly maligned; that in actuality the ghost of Chauncey S. Truax '75 is stalking the pit in search of his Hall of Philosophy. Whatever the circumstances, future climbs promise to yield immediate and long-range danger to any would-be adventurers.



The Right to Descent

Student Evaluation Proposed In Faculty Hiring Procedure

BY JUDY CROWN

President Babbitt appointed a faculty committee of four last year to consider the possibility of having faculty members have a say in the reappointment of teachers.

Under the plan devised by the committee an elected faculty committee, composed of faculty members not up for rehiring, would work with Dean Schneider. Evaluations would still be made by division chairmen, but they would be submitted to this committee working with Dean Schneider. The entire committee would consider each case and reach a decision on it. The purpose of such a body is to enable faculty members to participate in personnel. In the event of a disagreement between Dean Schneider and the committee, the Dean's opinion would prevail. He would present his decision, along with the dissenting opinion to the President.

Another aspect of this plan is the idea of student evaluations. Questionaires would be handed out to students who had been taught by the teacher under consideration. The student evaluations would be in turn considered by Dean Schneider and the faculty committee. The committee proposing this plan hopes it will cause a unification of student, faculty and administration opinion.

The plan still has some problems that need to be worked out. The faculty will vote on this measure at their next faculty meeting. If passed the plan will go into immediate effect since faculty members up for reappointment are usually given a decision by November 15.

Kirkland Sports To Be Informal

Kirkland is offering an informal sports program this year. Under the guidance of Mrs. Comfort Richardson, the program will offer volleyball, basketball, tennis, field hockey, swimming, and skiing.

Kirkland's first sports facility is the outdoor volleyball court located in the field behind Minor Hall.

Kirkland relies mostly on Hamilton facilities for its sports activities. According to Mrs. Richardson Hamilton has been extremely cooperative in sharing its facilities and encouraging their use by Kirkland students.

Students may use the Hamilton gym from 9:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. for basketball. Tennis lessons are offered Monday through Thursday mornings on court number one. Students may play field hockey Monday through Thursday afternoons on the golf course. Instructions in swimming will be offered from 7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. at the Hamilton pool.

Off campus activities are riding; a sailing program created by Nancy Bahr, which will participate in four regattas

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Arts and Entertainment

Arts Presentations

FILMS

Oct. 3 (Saturday)

Amenic: *Cul de Sac,* by Roman Polanski; Science Auditorium, 8 P.M..

Kinokunst-Gesellschaft: *Rebel Without A Cause,* with James Dean, Sal Mineo, Natilie Wood; Chemestry Auditorium, 8 P.m.

Utica Theaters:

Kallet Cinema (736-2313): *2001, A Space Oddysey.*

Olympic (724-9444): *Which Way to the Front?; Left Handed Gun.*

Paris Cinema (733-2730): *Catch 22.*

Stanely (724-4000): *Whirlpool, Teenage Mother.*

258 Cinema City (732-5461): *1-Hot Month of August, Love Me Please; 2-Freedom to Love; 3-Rider on the Rain.*

THEATER

Oct. 9 (Friday)

Minor Theater: W.B. Johnson Playwriting Contest Productions; 8 P.M.; Through Saturday, Oct. 10.

LECTURES

Oct. 7 (Wednesday)

Social Science Seminar: "Managers and American Political Campaigns", David Rosenbloom, Assistant Professor of Government; Science Auditorium; 8 P.M.

Oct. 8 (Thursday)

Social Science Faculties of Hamilton and Kirkland; Bristol Campus Center Lounge; 4:15 P.M.

Root-Jessup Public Affairs Council Lecture: Julian Bond, U.S. Congressman; Gymnasium; 8:00 P.M.; $2.00.

ART OPENINGS

Oct. 4 (Sunday)

Bruce Carter; Woodcuts: Root Art Center.

Harper Casts Fall Production: "Zap! Here Are The Actors!"

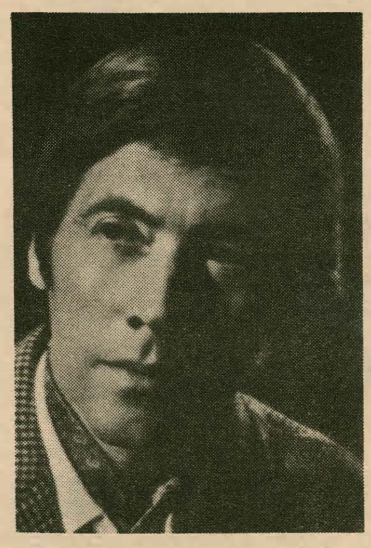
BY MIKE BARLOW

Robert Harper, Assistant Professor of Drama and joint Hamilton-Kirkland theater director, has plans for several novel productions this year. "Dark of the Moon," a musical-hillbilly version of *Rosemary's Baby*, should provide a multitude of parts, long and short, for singers, non-singers, guitarists, and character types.

Harper outlined the common misconceptions about successful drama: "People have such wrong impressions. Zap! Here's the set! Zap! Here are the actors! It doesn't happen over night. Theater is a very physical art. You can't have people in the theater who don't have muscle or they just don't last long."

Harper's interpretation of drama leaves no room for the faint of heart but rather welcomes both the un- and pre-initiated who come ready to have the good time and put in an honest day's work: "It's just so much fun. You lose yourself. I was working on *Henry IV* up in Sturbridge and missed the whole Cuban missile crises. It's such a good way of releasing tension. You get so uptight by doing nothing but studying that you have to have a release." Perhaps this explains why Harper stresses open casting.

Pointing out the interdisciplinary nature of theater work, Harper stated that actors build depth from exposure to music, dance, and athletics, while backstage workers acquire their skills through art, painting, design, and photography courses, But behind these comments, the



Assistant Professor Robert Harper

emphasis is still on getting everyone involved.

Harper brings more than just enthusiasm and over a decade of directing experience to Hamilton and Kirkland. When the Merry-Go-Round Theater in Sturbridge, Mass. folded this summer after he had been at its helm for twelve years, it left behind the costumes and sets of 96 productions. Thanks to some quick work by Mr. Harper and a dozen helpful Hamiltonians, most of this expensive equipment which took up a number of truckloads is now the property of the Hamilton-Kirkland Drama Department.

Harper stressed that he would like to get both the Drama Club and Charlatans involved in all productions.

Many farm bred turkeys do not know how to fly.

Many fortunes have been made and lost almost overnight in the ginseng market.

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'Weekend' Shatters Moral Sensibilities of Many; Movie Made Most Viewers Very Melancholy

BY MARK RICHARD

Late in *Weekend*, as he steps on a disemboweled corpse, one of the revolutionaries remarks "To overcome the horror of the bourgeois, one needs even more horror."

Goddard's *Weekend* is a complicated mother. It studies the degradation of middle class morals necessary before revolution. At the same time, the movie attempts to destroy the sensibilities of this morality, which the bourgeois viewer must bring to the film. *Weekend* attacks fantasy by stating man's grossest fantasies in starkly realistic terms.

It also questions what we can accept as real by introducing reality ("We're from an Italian co-production;" "Why did you take this part?") to foster a feeling of the Absurd, rendering fantasy all the more fantastic because it is re-inforced by something the viewer knows to be true but can't fit into the scheme of the film.

But everything fits. Two normal bourgeois (what could be more normal than the games the patient and analyst play with sexual fantasies? *Ladies Home Journal*?) make a pilgrimage to get an inheritance which will fulfill their deepest desires – like an evening with James Bond. (Moi, aussi.)

On the way, they observe and participate in a variety of violent middle-class rituals: traffic jams, auto-carnage, mutilation, propaganda. The couple stands out as the movie's only genuinely horrible aspect: against them, the poor and the rich unite. The bourgeois are the enemy. Revolutionaries are pictured as romantic children, participating in frank, rather clean violence. The middle-class, enslaved by its morality, would never allow cannibalism, could probably not bear to slaughter a pig, and would certainly never have the courage to *act* out sexual fantasies. "Everything is permitted."

Not many people enjoyed *Weekend*. Wait until *Sympathy* comes. There, all the violence and sex is hidden inside of Mick Jagger, who, of course, is socially acceptable.. People will love it. Mick always knocks 'em dead.

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For that matter, try us there, too. You'll always find a friendly welcome, gracious surroundings and delicious food. And if you can't afford to take yourself, be sure to make a reservation in the name of your parents for upcoming Parents' Weekend.

And as for *this* weekend, latch on to a wealthy alumnus (almost all of them are) and let him bring you down to his former favorite watering hole.

So come see us soon. We won't even ask you to get your hair cut!

THE Alexander Hamilton INN
CLINTON, NEW YORK

Beethoven Bends Basic Forms; Piano Concertos Reviewed

BY RICHARD A. KAVESH

As well as being the greatest composer of his time, Ludwig van Beethoven was also its greatest pianist. Story has it that when Beethoven, as a young pianist, performed at a recital one evening, an unnamed critic said that he was as good as Mozart had been. Beethoven, however, was insulted; he thought he was better than Mozart.

Almost all of the great orchestral writers have contributed to the repertoire of piano concertos. Although Bach and Mozart, before him, had given birth to the form, it took the powerful and creative mind of Beethoven to take the decisive step in this form—as he did in almost all his music—to expand the form from its imposed bounds and create a truly modern piano concerto.

Listed below are his five piano concertos, followed by the pianist, conductor, and orchestra who have, on records, best distilled the essence of each concerto and grappled most sucessfully with these complex works.

Concerto No. 1 in C—Leon Fleischer/George Szell & the Cleveland Orchestra

Although entitled No. 1 by publishers, this is actually Beethoven's second piano concerto. Although it is still in the Mozartein vein, it is unmistakenly Beethoven in its exuberance, grand scale, richness, and in the virtuosity it takes to perform. Pianist Leon Fleisher ably brings out all of thesw qualities, and is supported very well by George Szell and the Cleveland Orchestra. Fleisher's virtuoso abilities are well demonstrated in the first movement, his handling of the reflective second movement is gorgeous, and his graceful and charming playing in the sparkling third movement is ideal.

Concerto No. 3 in C minor—Artur Rubenstein/Erich Leinsdorf & the Boston Symphony

This is the first genuinely Beethoven piano concerto. In it both piano and orchestra are on equal terms—the piano does not dominate, as was previouly the case, and orchestra is far from serving as mere accompanyment. To be frank, Rubenstein's pianism is absolutely perfect. He realizes the grandeur and strength of the first movement, but more importantly, realizes that this is not mere virtuoso work—as were the two previous concertos.

His pianism is full of expressive power. In the slow second movement, "a magic romantic rapture of a tender dream," Rubenstein and Leinsdorf capture its essence as no other combination has been able to. The last movement is marked by extremely adept conducting by Leinsdorf, and sparkling, youthful playing by the 80 year-old Rubenstein.

Concerto No. 4 in G—Rubenstein/Leinsdorf & the Boston Symphony

Once again, Rubenstein leads the field in the recordings of this concerto, Beethoven's most difficult and rewarding to play. This is truly one of the most beautiful concertos in the entire repertoire, and also one of the most intimate. Rubenstein is ideally suited to the tender and lyrical first movement, in which "reflective reticence remains the basic mood."

Mr. Beethoven

Many people feel that the second movement describes Orpheus' pleas to the underworld. Indeed, the conversation between the piano (Orpheus) and the orchestra (the spirits) is as near to human speech as has been musically written, and one can actually sense Orpheus taming the spirits of the underworld. Rubenstein and Leinsdorf are excellent here, and are equally effective in the lively, dance-like last movement.

Concerto No. 5 in E-flat—Rudolf Serkin/Leonard Bernstein & the New York Philharmonic

In contrast to the fourth concerto, Beethoven's fifth concerto ("The Emperor") is extroverted, bold and powerful, yet not without its intimate or idyllic moments. It is unquestionably the greatest piano concerto ever written. It is inconceivable that there could be a better pair for this concerto than Rudolf Serkin, the greatest pianist alive, and conductor Leonard Bernstein.

Their first movement is viscerally exciting and full of animation. Serkin's playing of cadenzas is simply fabulous, and Bernstein conducting is inspired. Never before has the second movement been as romantically and adeptly played as it is here; and Serkin and Bernstein bring to the third movement "that particular lilt expressive of marvelous control yet complete abandon."

Serkin has "made this work so much his own that it will be difficult to disassociate him from the essence of its greatness."

"Broken Promise," A Woodcut By Bruce Carter, at the Root Art Center

Bruce Carter's Woodcuts On Display at Root Art Center

Woodcuts by the American artist Bruce Carter will go on display at Hamilton College's Root Art Center on October 4.

The exhibit will be the first of the new academic year at the Root center and will begin with an opening reception from 2 to 4 p.m. at which Mr. Carter will be present.

The public is invited to the reception and also to view the exhibit at any time before it closes November 8.

The exhibit, titled "Bruce Carter – American Woodcutter" will include Mr. Carter's most recent work, a series of 12 woodcuts dealing with the massacre of Sioux Indians by the U.S. Army at Wounded Knee, South Dakota in 1890.

The art critic of the Pittsburgh Press described this series saying:

"These works intrude the stark reality of suffering – both by the heroes and their families – upon your consciousness every time, no matter how often or how long you look. You cannot escape; you are caught up by the horror and brutality as much as by their beauty and simplicity."

Mr. Carter's woodcuts and lithographs are represented in both American and European private collections, including the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the State Art Museum, Raleigh, N.C., Pennsylvania State University, and the Universities of Maine and North Carolina.

He has also completed commissions in both painted and glass mosaic murals throughout the world, including works at the city halls of Narvik, Norway and Kiruna, Sweden. In 1967 he was invited by the Norwegian government to be artist-in-residence at the State Artists Colony in Oslo.

One-man shows in Oslo and Reyjavik, Iceland are among the 21 such exhibitions he has had. He is currently an associate professor in the Department of Painting and Sculpture of Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

The Art Center is open Moday through Friday from 8:30 to 6 p.m., and from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m.. On Saturday the hours are 9 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. and 2 - 6 p.m., and on Sunday 2 - 6 p.m. and 7:30 - 10:30 p.m..

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From the Bench

Athletics, at Hamilton, is a frustrating and often unrewarding experience for those who choose to participate. An athlete puts in as much, if not more, time and energy to a varsity sport, than any other academic or extracurricular pursuit on the Hill. And yet, there are very few rewards. He participates in sports purely for the love of the game or personel fulfillment. In this spirit, the Sports Board feels that Hamilton should afford the athlete, as every other student, the chance to develop to his highest potential.

It is ridiculous to assume that, at the college level, every student is interested in sports, or that he must develop an interest n a "carry-over" sport. Those interested would take advantage of the facilities, and those not so athletically inclined could devote their energy to other activities. The Athletic Department should devote more money, time and energy to new facilities and recruitment of qualified "scholar athletes".

We emphasize the last qualification, because the board fully supports Hamilton's academic reputation, and this should never be compromised. Hamilton increasingly loses the "scholar athlete" candidate to other schools of equal standings, with better facilities, and with better alternatives for the athlete. Thus, we are finding it more difficult to compete with other schools, and must therefore pick up teams of lower caliber to fill the schedules.

This trend we feel is tragic, and it must be stopped if Hamilton is to compete in intercollegiate sports. Let us reconsider the athletes and coaches, and make amends.

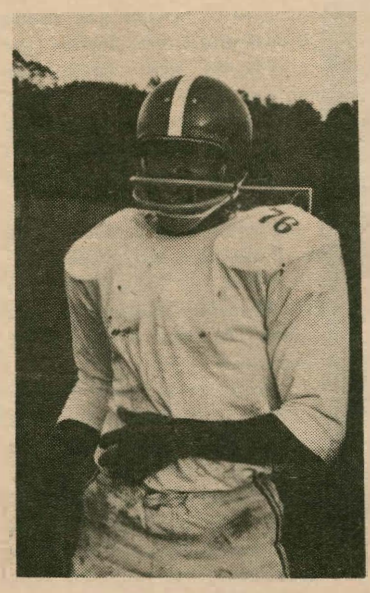
Rochester Rallies in Fourth; Defeats Continentals 20-15

BY STEVE SADOVE

The Hamilton football team opened its 1970 season with a 20-15 heartbreak loss to the University of Rochester. Leading throughout most of the game, the Continentals were stunned by a 30-yard Rochester touchdown pass with less than two minutes remaining in the game.

The defeat ruined Hamilton's attempt to avenge last year's 34-6 humiliation at Steuben Field. However, even in defeat the Continentals earned the respect of all 4000 spectators at Rochester's Fauver Stadium.

The defense, led by sophomores Andy Sopchak, Jim Knodel, and Larry Williams, put forth a tremendous effort throughout the game. The offense, while not as consistent, had some very impressive moments, especially in the second half. Quarterback Mark Rice, though plagued by four interceptions, completed 10 of 27 passes for a total of 144 yards.



Larry Williams

Jim Knodel

The score remained close throughout the contest, and neither team ever led by more than a touchdown. Hamilton's defense opened the scoring on a fourth-down Rochester play when a blocked punt by Al Stauber was recovered by Mario Gordon and run 36 yards for a touchdown. Joe Reagan followed with the conversion. Successive turnovers by both teams followed, and the half-time score remained 7-0, Hamilton.

While the Hamilton offense just could not get started, Rochester scored a touchdown in the third quarter and another early in the fourth quarter to forge a 14-7 lead. The inspired Continental attack followed with its most sustained drive of the game. On the passing of Rice, the receiving of John Graveley and Mike Scarpitto, and the rushing of Ross Peters and Charley Liebling, the team drove 87 yards, capped by a 14-yard scoring pass from Rice to Liebling. Down by a point, Hamilton Coach Don Jones decided to gamble for the lead with a two-point conversion attempt, and his strategy paid off as Rice hit Scarpitto for a 15-14 advantage.

Following that score, both defenses held firm and the score stayed 15-14 with time running out. With three minutes left, Hamilton had the ball on its own 46 with a fourth down and six inches situation. Gambling for victory again, Coach Jones decided to go for the first down rather than punt to Rochester. This time, however, the gamble failed as the Yellowjacket line held on an off tackle run by Liebling. Rochester took over, and four plays later it scored on a touchdown pass. The conversion was no good, and the Hamilton offense vainly tried for the touchdown that would have brought victory. Once more the Rochester defense proved too much, and the game ended as Rochester's offense ran out the clock.

The team looked exceptionally good in its opener, and credit should be given to the offensive line as well as to the defense. Prospects for this Saturday's homecoming game against R.P.I. are bright. With another strong performance, the team should prove victorious.

ATHLETES OF THE WEEK

JIM KNODEL

Last Saturday at Rochester's Fauver Stadium Jim Knodel played what will probably be the first of many outstanding performances this fall on the football field. Knodel, who plays the left cornerback position, spoiled many of Rochester's sweeps and option plays by coming up hard and making key tackles on the Yellowjacket's swift halfbacks. Knodel also punted five times for an incredible forty one yard average. For his efforts he was nominated to a weekly E.C.A.C. all-star team.

LARRY WILLIAMS

Sophomore Larry Williams turned in another solid performance at Rochester last weekend. Easily one of the finest defensive ends at Hamilton in recent years, Williams led the team with 15 tackles, often coming from the opposite side of the field to frustrate Rochester's powerful ground attack. Williams is a heads-up ball player, a punishing tackler, and gives one hundred percent every game.

Pitchmen Tie Alfred, Lose 5-0 toWilliams Ephmen

BY ROBERT ROSENBAUM

(Ed. Note: Suggest Read in British Accent)

The "Toon-Twine-Ticklers" (the Hamilton College Soccer Team), believing they could waltz past the Alfred Saxons, found themselves doing a dance within the midfield circle, usually without the ball. On the Saxon pasture-like-pitch, hoof prints included, the Continental ticklers were never able to adjust to the highly unnatural environment.

In the first quarter, with the wind behind them, the Hamilton squad mounted several attacks, and midway in the period, center halfback Rich Creighton '71, put on a dazzling display of skillful dribbling, pierced the Alfred defense, and crashed a shot at the Saxon netminder. The crashing projectile ricocheted off the far post, back into the playing field where John Young '71, adroitly tickled the twines in the "Toon" tradition. From this point forth the Hamilton pitchmen played uninspired ball, which culminated in a fourth period Saxon game-tying tally. The game proceded; back and forth, forth and back; through two overtime periods; neither team able to break the deadlock. The final score was 1-1, a moral defeat for the Continentals.

Having been issued new dancing shoes, the Hamilton booters were off once again to face the Purple Cows of Williams College. It was a rainy day, but it mattered not, for the pitch was in excellent condition. Never before had a Hamilton eleven faced a Williams squad, and they sought a victory. Unfortunately, what they sought slipped through their hands.

From the outset, Hamilton looked as though they could stay in the game. The tide turned, however, as the skillful and extremely fast Williams forwards pushed through the stunned Hamilton defense and scored. The Hamilton offense sputtered and gasped, and never quite got into gear. Opportunities were had, and opportunities were blown. At halftime, the Continentals trailed Williams 3-0 and in the second half, Williams tallied twice, as the Hamilton pitchmen were continually out hustled and beaten to the ball. Learning from past mistakes, the team can hopefully become a coordinated unit and play as a team rather that eleven individuals.

The soccer team's record now stands at 1-1-1; only time and practice will determine the future of the squad. The team is physically ready for the Rochester game today at Rochester, and for the second home game Tuesday against St. Lawrence, probably one of the toughest teams on the schedule this year. We hope they are ready mentally.

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